

the Workforce; Energy and Commerce; Financial Services; House Administration; the Judiciary; Oversight and Government Reform; Rules; Science, Space, and Technology; Small Business; Transportation and Infrastructure; and Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

This message and accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on House Administration, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the Committee on Rules, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the Committee on Small Business, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Ways and Means.

To the Congress of the United States:

Today, I am pleased to submit to the Congress the enclosed legislative proposal, the "American Jobs Act of 2011," together with a section-by-section analysis of the legislation.

The American people understand that the economic crisis and the deep recession were not created overnight and will not be solved overnight. The economic security of the middle class has been under attack for decades. That is why I believe we need to do more than just recover from this economic crisis—we need to rebuild the economy the American way, based on balance, fairness, and the same set of rules for everyone from Wall Street to Main Street. We can work together to create the jobs of the future by helping small business entrepreneurs, by investing in education, and by making things the world buys.

To create jobs, I am submitting the American Jobs Act of 2011—nearly all of which is made up of the kinds of proposals supported by both Republicans and Democrats, and that the Congress should pass right away to get the economy moving now. The purpose of the American Jobs Act of 2011 is simple: put more people back to work and put more money in the pockets of working Americans. And it will do so without adding a dime to the deficit.

First, the American Jobs Act of 2011 provides a tax cut for small businesses, to help them hire and expand now, and an additional tax cut to any business that hires or increases wages. In addition, the American Jobs Act of 2011 puts more money in the pockets of working and middle class Americans by cutting in half the payroll tax that comes out of the paycheck of every worker, saving typical families an average of \$1,500 a year.

Second, the American Jobs Act of 2011 puts more people back to work, including teachers laid off by State budget cuts, first responders and veterans coming back from Iraq and Afghanistan, and construction workers repairing crumbling bridges, roads and more than 35,000 schools, with projects chosen by need and impact, not earmarks

and politics. It will repair and refurbish hundreds of thousands of foreclosed homes and businesses in communities across the country.

Third, the American Jobs Act of 2011 helps out-of-work Americans by extending unemployment benefits to help them support their families while looking for work, and by reforming the system with training programs that build real skills, connect to real jobs, and help the long-term unemployed. It bans employers from discriminating against the unemployed when hiring, and provides a new tax credit to employers hiring workers who have been out of a job for over 6 months. And, it expands job opportunities for hundreds of thousands of low-income youth and adults through a new Pathways Back to Work Fund that supports summer and year round jobs for youth; innovative new job training programs to connect low-income workers to jobs quickly; and successful programs to encourage employers to bring on disadvantaged workers.

Lastly, this legislation is fully paid for. The legislation includes specific offsets to close corporate tax loopholes and asks the wealthiest Americans to pay their fair share that more than cover the cost of the jobs measures. The legislation also increases the deficit reduction target for the Joint Committee by the amount of the cost of the jobs package and specifies that, if the Committee reaches that higher target, then their measures would replace and turn off the specific offsets in this legislation.

I urge the prompt and favorable consideration of this proposal.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 12, 2011.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 2076, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 2633, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1059, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

INVESTIGATIVE ASSISTANCE FOR VIOLENT CRIMES ACT OF 2011

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2076) to amend title 28, United States Code, to clarify the statutory authority for the longstanding practice of the Department of Justice of providing investigatory assistance on request of State and local authorities with respect to certain serious violent crimes, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. GOWDY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 358, nays 9, not voting 64, as follows:

[Roll No. 699]

YEAS—358

Ackerman	DesJarlais	Johnson, E. B.
Adams	Deutch	Johnson, Sam
Aderholt	Diaz-Balart	Jones
Akin	Dicks	Jordan
Alexander	Dingell	Kaptur
Altmire	Dold	Keating
Andrews	Donnelly (IN)	Kelly
Baca	Doyle	Kildee
Bachus	Dreier	Kind
Baldwin	Duffy	Kingston
Barrow	Duncan (SC)	Kissell
Bartlett	Duncan (TN)	Kline
Barton (TX)	Edwards	Kucinich
Bass (CA)	Ellison	Labrador
Bass (NH)	Ellmers	Lance
Becerra	Emerson	Landry
Berg	Eshoo	Langevin
Berkley	Farenthold	Lankford
Biggart	Farr	Larsen (WA)
Blibray	Fattah	Larson (CT)
Bilirakis	Filner	Latham
Bishop (GA)	Fincher	LaTourette
Bishop (NY)	Fitzpatrick	Latta
Black	Fleischmann	Lee (CA)
Blackburn	Fleming	Levin
Blumenauer	Flores	Lewis (CA)
Bonner	Forbes	LoBiondo
Bono Mack	Fortenberry	Loebsack
Boren	Fox	Lofgren, Zoe
Boswell	Frelinghuysen	Long
Boustany	Fudge	Lowey
Brady (PA)	Garamendi	Lucas
Brady (TX)	Gardner	Luetkemeyer
Braley (IA)	Garrett	Lujan
Brooks	Gerlach	Lummis
Brown (FL)	Gibbs	Lungren, Daniel
Bucshon	Gibson	E.
Buerkle	Gingrey (GA)	Mack
Burgess	Gohmert	Maloney
Burton (IN)	Gonzalez	Manzullo
Butterfield	Goodlatte	Markey
Calvert	Gosar	Matheson
Camp	Gowdy	Matsui
Campbell	Granger	McCarthy (CA)
Canseco	Graves (MO)	McCarthy (NY)
Capito	Green, Gene	McCaul
Capps	Griffin (AR)	McCollum
Carnahan	Griffith (VA)	McCotter
Carney	Grijalva	McDermott
Carson (IN)	Grimm	McGovern
Carter	Guinta	McHenry
Cassidy	Guthrie	McIntyre
Castor (FL)	Hahn	McKeon
Chabot	Hall	McKinley
Cicilline	Hanabusa	McMorris
Clarke (MI)	Hanna	Rodgers
Clarke (NY)	Harper	McNerney
Clay	Harris	Meehan
Cleaver	Hartzler	Mica
Clyburn	Hastings (FL)	Michaud
Coble	Hastings (WA)	Miller (FL)
Coffman (CO)	Hayworth	Miller (MI)
Cohen	Heck	Miller (NC)
Cole	Hensarling	Moore
Conaway	Herrera Beutler	Mulvaney
Connolly (VA)	Higgins	Murphy (PA)
Conyers	Himes	Myrick
Cooper	Hinojosa	Napolitano
Costa	Hirono	Neal
Courtney	Hochul	Nugent
Cravaack	Holden	Nunes
Crawford	Honda	Nunnelee
Crenshaw	Hoyer	Olson
Critz	Huelskamp	Olver
Crowley	Huizenga (MI)	Owens
Cuellar	Hultgren	Palazzo
Culberson	Hunter	Pallone
Cummings	Hurt	Pascrell
Davis (CA)	Israel	Pearce
Davis (IL)	Issa	Pelosi
DeGette	Jackson (IL)	Pence
DeLauro	Jenkins	Perlmutter
Denham	Johnson (IL)	Peters
Dent	Johnson (OH)	Peterson